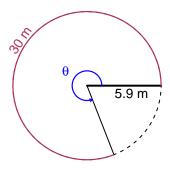
Trig Final (SLTN v624)

- You can use a calculator (like Desmos)
- You should have a unit-circle with special angles and coordinates marked.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 5.9 meters. The arc length is 30 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

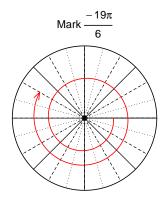


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

 $\theta = 5.085$ radians.

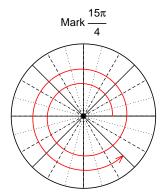
Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-19\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{15\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to \mathbf{mark} the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find \mathbf{exact} expressions for $\sin\left(\frac{-19\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\cos\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $sin(-19\pi/6)$

$$\sin(-19\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}$$



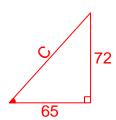
Find $cos(15\pi/4)$

$$\cos(15\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Question 3

If $\tan(\theta) = \frac{-72}{65}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\sin(\theta)$.

Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



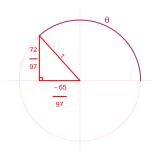
Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$65^{2} + 72^{2} = C^{2}$$

$$C = \sqrt{65^{2} + 72^{2}}$$

$$C = 97$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{72}{97}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a midline at y = -3.3 meters, an amplitude of 4.87 meters, and a frequency of 8.26 Hz. At t = 0, the mass is at the maximum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 4.87\cos(2\pi 8.26t) - 3.3$$

or

$$y = 4.87\cos(16.52\pi t) - 3.3$$

or

$$y = 4.87\cos(51.9t) - 3.3$$